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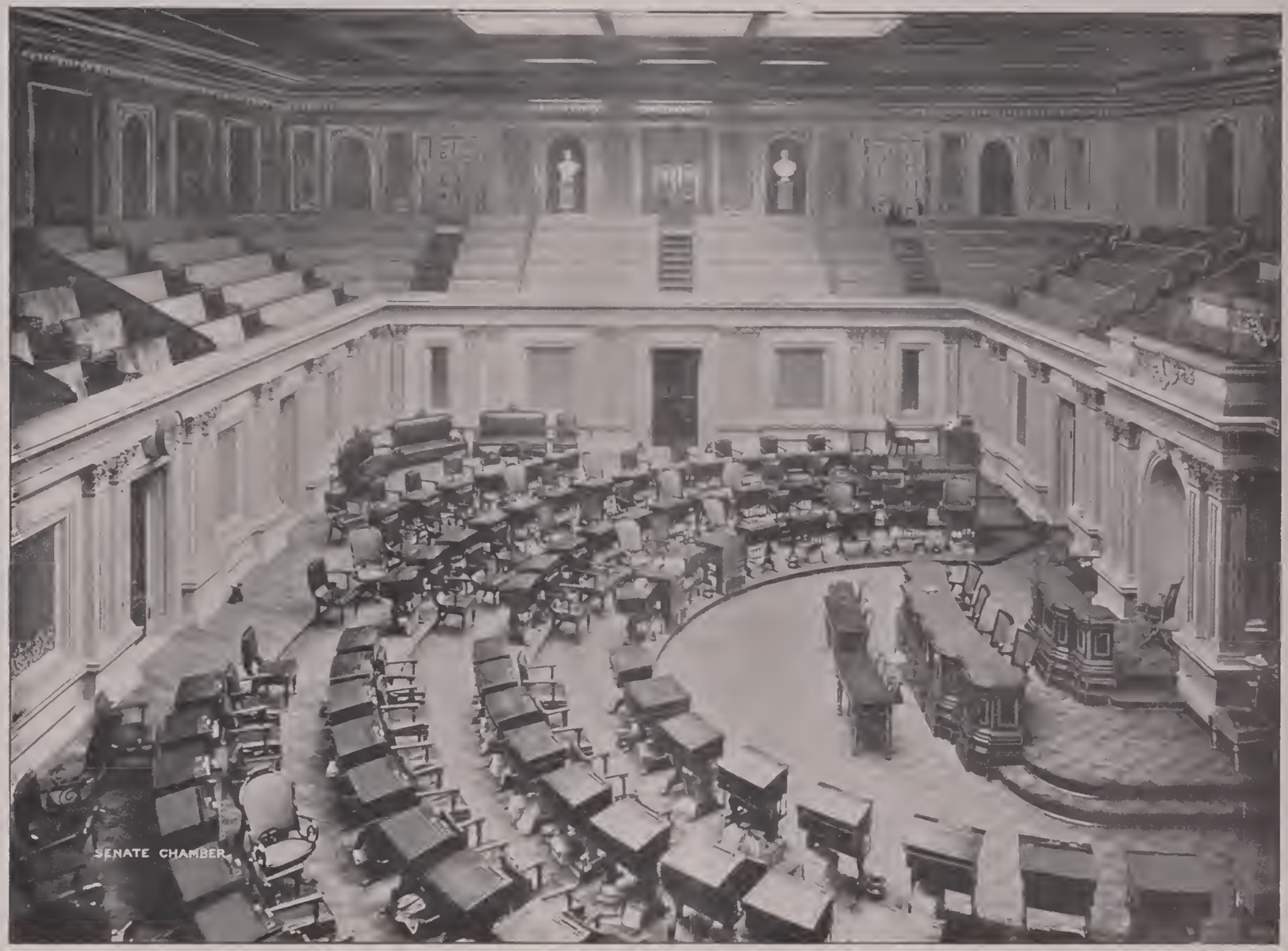
THE CAPITOL, EAST FRONT

This building, the most important in Washington and the United States, is situated on Capitol Hill, in the centre of a large park. Open from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., except Sundays. The main entrance is on the east front. After passing through the massive bronze doors the visitor enters the rotunda, hung with eight large oil paintings, and stands beneath the immense dome, decorated with allegorical paintings and a handsome frieze. To the right are the Supreme Court and Senate Chambers. To the left Statuary Hall and Hall of Representatives.

THE CAPITOL, WEST FRONT

Although not so imposing as the east front, it is the entrance most frequently used by visitors who, strolling up Pennsylvania Avenue, find it the more convenient approach. Two broad stone staircases lead to two terraces. From the upper one a fine view of the city is obtained. Immediately below is the statue of Chief Justice Marshall, and beyond can be seen the Peace Monument, Garfield Statue, Botanical Gardens, and all the principal public buildings, also a fine view of Pennsylvania Avenue, the principal street in Washington.



SENATE CHAMBER

Here the Solons of our country meet to pass laws for its welfare. It is a spacious chamber, handsomely furnished and surrounded with galleries for the accommodation of diplomats, senators' families, press reporters, and the public. On a raised platform at the right is the president's chair, and below sit the official reporters. The senators' seats are arranged in a semicircle around the president's desk. Press reporters occupy the gallery above the speaker's desk, and directly opposite is the diplomats' gallery.

SUPREME COURT ROOM

This was formerly the Senate Chamber before the two new wings were added to the Capitol. It is the highest legal tribunal in the United States, from which there is no appeal. The Bench is composed of a chief justice, who occupies the centre chair, and eight associate judges. The clerk of the court sits at the right. The floor is reserved for counsel, stenographers, reporters, and the public.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

This colossal bronze statue, nearly twenty feet high, surmounts the dome of the Capitol. From its exalted position it is difficult to define the outline, and has by some been mistaken for the statue of an American Indian. The original plaster model is in the National Museum.

ROGERS' BRONZE DOORS

These massive and beautiful doors stand at the east entrance to the Capitol, and the panels represent scenes in the life of Columbus, from his departure from Salamanca to his death.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, NORTH FRONT

Commonly called the White House. It is the residence of the President of the United States. Unimposing in appearance compared to the other public buildings, it is situated in extensive grounds about one and a half miles west of the Capitol, at Sixteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. John Adams was its first occupant, in 1800. Since then it has been the official residence of each successive President. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, and on being repaired its walls were painted white; hence the term White House. Certain rooms are open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GREEN ROOM

BLUE ROOM

RED ROOM

STATE DINING ROOM

EXECUTIVE MANSION

The Green, Blue, and Red Rooms are so called on account of the color of their decorations. They contain many valuable paintings of former Presidents. In the Red Room are full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington. The Blue Room is used as a reception room, and in it President Cleveland was married. The state dining room is used frequently during the Washington season for State dinners, and will seat about fifty guests.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, EAST ROOM

This is the public reception room, and is the largest in the mansion. It is open to visitors from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. The room is tastefully decorated with plants and flowers from the White House conservatories during the receptions, which usually take place twice a week in winter. The decorations are white and gold, with three massive chandeliers, marble mantels, and tall mirrors.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, CABINET ROOM

The Cabinet meetings were formerly held in an upstairs room in the main building, but new offices have been erected on the site of the old conservatories to the west of the White House, and here State secrets and questions of public interest are now discussed.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM STATE DEPARTMENT

Immediately in the foreground is the south front of the White House and grounds. Next on the left is the Treasury, and on Pennsylvania Avenue, which stretches out over a mile to the Capitol, can be seen the New Willard Hotel on the left, and on the right is the new post office with its high clock tower.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

This is the tallest stone structure in the world, and can be seen from all parts of the city, towering high above everything else. It is 555 feet high, and from the top a fine view is afforded of the surrounding country. Open, 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. An elevator runs every half hour to the top. There is also a staircase, and persons can ascend that way, giving an opportunity to read the inscriptions on the stone. As it contains over 900 steps, the elevator is generally preferred.

PANORAMA NORTH FROM MONUMENT

Here is shown one of the fine views that may be obtained from the Monument, looking over the residential portion of the city. The large building to the right is the Treasury; next comes the White House, showing the south front. The State, War, and Navy Building, and the Corcoran Art Gallery are seen on the left of the picture.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE EAST FROM TREASURY

This is the broadest and main thoroughfare of Washington. Over four miles in length, it extends from Georgetown to the eastern branch of the Potomac River. The section shown in this view is one and a half miles in length from the Treasury to the Capitol, and 160 feet broad. The large white building on the left is the New Willard Hotel. The new post office is a little further up on the right, and the Capitol in the distance.

PANORAMA EAST FROM MONUMENT

This is the finest view obtained from the Monument. In the foreground is the Agricultural Department with its conservatories, museum, and seed division. Beyond, in succession, are the Smithsonian Institute, National Museum, Fish Commission Building, Botanical Gardens, Capitol, Congressional Library, Navy Yard, and a branch of the Potomac River.

STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

Situated on Pennsylvania Avenue to the west of the White House stands this huge granite building containing the three departments. Open, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. The State Department is on the south, the War Department on the west, and the Navy Department on the east. The main entrance is on Pennsylvania Avenue. Here are the original Declaration of Independence, Great Seal of the United States, relics of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, etc., and portraits of former Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy. In the halls are models of war vessels and military accoutrements.

UNITED STATES TREASURY

Stands east of the White House at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Open, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. In this building is contained the nation's wealth. The cash room, fitted up like a large bank; the redemption division; vaults where millions in coin and currency are stored, and the macerator in the basement, in which all the paper money redeemed by the Treasury, and averaging $1,000,000 daily, is destroyed, are shown to visitors. An exhibition of counterfeit money can also be seen.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Here is where all the paper currency, inland revenue, and postage stamps are engraved and printed. A tour through this building will be found very interesting. It is situated at Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W., and is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 2.45 P.M. Competent guides show visitors over the building. The printing only is shown to visitors, the engraving of the plates being done in secret.

PATENT OFFICE

Or Interior Department, which is its proper name, occupies the space between Seventh and Ninth and F and G Streets, N. W. The main entrance opens on Washington's busiest thoroughfare, Seventh Street. This department attends to all the internal or domestic affairs of the government. The patent division, most interesting to strangers, is open from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. In the vast corridors are models and specifications of everything patented in this country during recent years, and a most curious collection it is of useful and other articles.

PENSION BUREAU

In Judiciary Square stands this large red brick building with no pretension to architectural beauty, but very convenient for the purposes for which it is used. Open, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. There is little here to interest strangers beyond the large centre hall, where inaugural balls are held. A band of frieze around the building representing scenes from the Civil War relieves the monotony of the exterior of the building.

NEW CITY POST OFFICE

On Pennsylvania Avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets is the United States and city post office. It is an imposing building surmounted by a large, square clock tower, which stands over the main entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue. It has all the conveniences of a modern post office. On each floor are offices in which are transacted all the clerical work connected with the thousands of post offices distributed throughout the United States. The museum in the dead letter office exhibits many curious articles that have been sent through the mails, and the philatelist can see a valuable collection of American and foreign stamps.

NEW UNION STATION

Erected by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Companies at a cost of over $15,000,000, of which sum the Government contributed one-third. Stands at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, facing the U. S. Capitol. It is constructed of white granite, is 620 feet long and 120 feet in height. Its architectural beauty compares favorably with the handsome public buildings for which Washington is so celebrated, and it is the finest Railroad Station in the world. Thirty-three tracks enter it, thirteen of which are depressed. The Plaza, 1000 feet long and 500 feet wide, is decorated with fountains and statuary. All street railroads connect here.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE AND NATIONAL MUSEUM

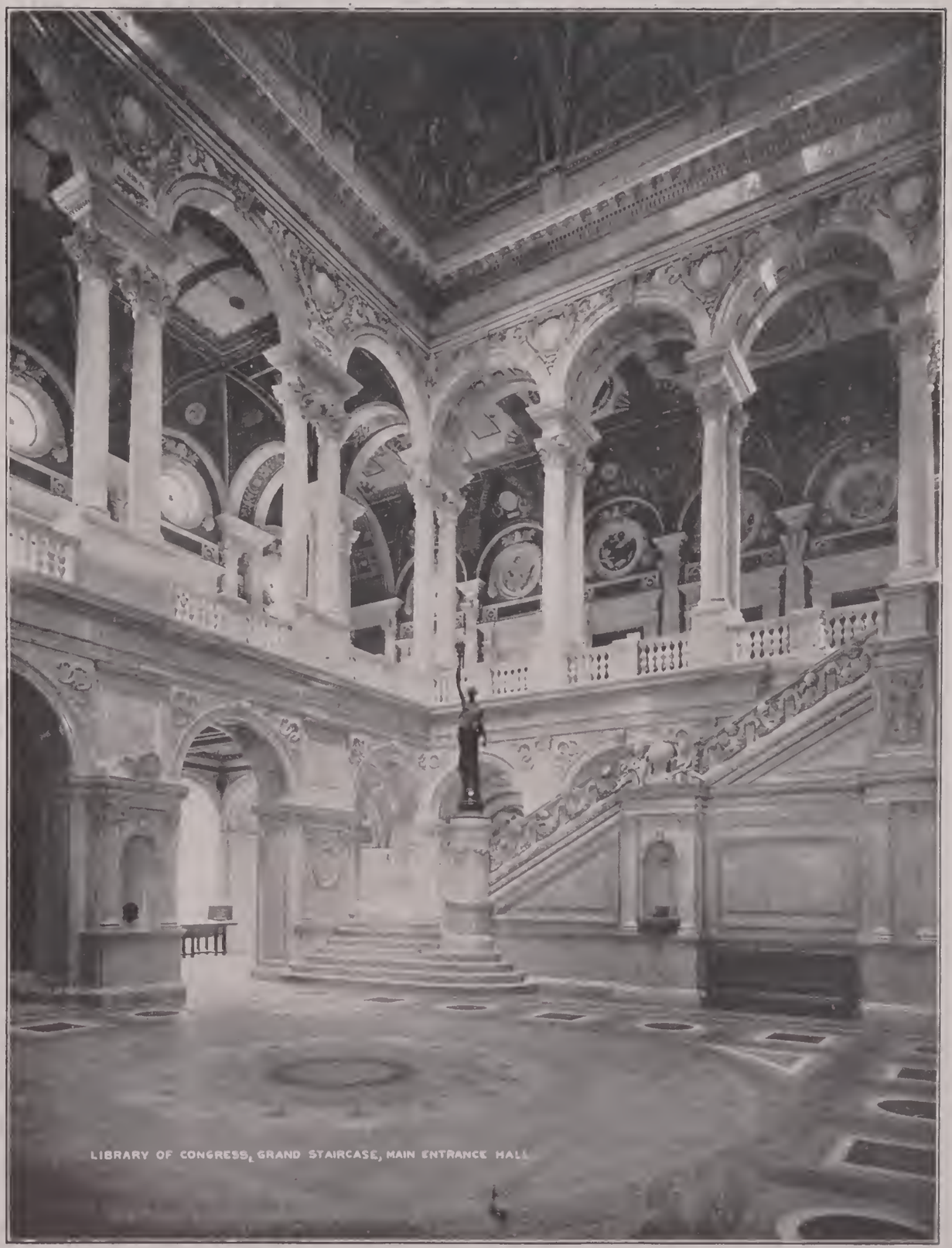
These two interesting buildings are situated directly east of the Agricultural Department in the extensive grounds which reach from the Monument to the Capitol, called the Mall. The Smithsonian Institute is on the left and the National Museum on the right of the picture. Both buildings are open from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. The Smithsonian Institute is devoted to scientific research and contains a valuable collection of archæological and other specimens. The National Museum has objects of interest from all parts of the world.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

Immediately east of the Capitol is the Library, famous for its beautiful marble interior and paintings. Open from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., and on Sundays from 2 to 10 P.M. On the ground floor are the public reading room, senators' and representatives' reading rooms; halls and corridors full of paintings dedicated to poetry, Grecian mythology, evolution of the book, forms of government, domestic life, and the muses. On the upper floor the halls and corridors are decorated with paintings representing the progress of the human race. At the head of the staircase leading to the reading-room gallery is a fine glass mosaic of Minerva.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, READING ROOM

This beautiful and commodious chamber occupies the centre of the building, is circular in form, with a dome-shaped roof. It is 100 feet in diameter and 125 feet high. In the centre of the chamber are the superintendent's and clerks' desks, and surrounding these are desks for readers. It is well lighted and ventilated. About forty feet from the floor is a gallery from which the best view of the chamber is obtained.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GRAND STAIRCASE, MAIN ENTRANCE HALL

The main hall is entered from the vestibule on the western entrance to the Library. Its beauty at once excites admiration. A large brass sun is inlaid in the centre of the marble floor, from which radiate the points of the compass. The signs of the Zodiac are also in brass on the edge of the floor. Two handsome marble stairways with bronze figures holding electric lamps on the newel posts lead to the second floor.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

GRAND STAIRCASE

There are two of these, situated one on the north and one on the south of the main hall. They are built entirely of white marble and ornamented with marble figures in relief, representing the arts and sciences.

GALLERY OF PUBLIC READING ROOM

From this broad and octagon-shaped gallery a good view of the reading room is obtained. On the balustrade are sixteen colossal bronze statues, two each of which represent religion, commerce, history, art, philosophy, poetry, law, and science.

STAIRWAY TO GALLERY

On the landing at the head of this stairway is the large glass mosaic of Minerva by Elihu Vedder.

NORTHWEST CURTAIN

Or Hall of the Muses, contains nine highly colored paintings by Edward Simmons.

GRAND STAIR HALL, FIRST FLOOR

This view, taken from the south corridor, shows the entrance to the grand staircases and the west wall of the main hall.

GRAND STAIR HALL, SECOND FLOOR

This, the west corridor, and immediately over the vestibule, contains eight paintings representing the sciences, by Walter Shirlaw.

CORCORAN GALLLERY OF ARTS

Is erected on Seventeenth Street between New York Avenue and E Street. Open, 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Sunday afternoons in winter. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 25c. admission is charged; other days free. The building is of white marble and contains many fine paintings, marble statuary, plaster casts, bronzes, porcelain, glass, and electrotype reproductions.

STATUARY HALL, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ARTS

The principal marble statues in the art gallery are the "Greek Slave," by Hiram Powers; "The Last Days of Napoleon," and the "Forced Prayer." Of the paintings, "Charlotte Corday in Prison," "Going to Pasture," "The Vestal Tuccia," "Helping Hand," and the "Passing Regiment" are the most admired. The casts from ancient sculpture contain the "Parthenon," "Venus of Milo," "Venus de Medici," "The Dying Gladiator," and "Apollo Belvidere."

LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

MARTIN LUTHER

ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL F DUPONT

The six statues shown above are located as follows: "Lafayette Memorial," on the southeast corner of Lafayette Park opposite the White House; "George Washington," in Washington Circle at Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-third Street; "Andrew Jackson" occupies the centre of Lafayette Park. This statue is so balanced that it retains its position on the pedestal without any other support than the two hind legs of the horse. "Martin Luther" stands in front of the German Lutheran Church, at Thomas' Circle; "Farragut" in Farragut Square, and "Dupont" in Dupont Circle.

ETHAN ALLEN

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

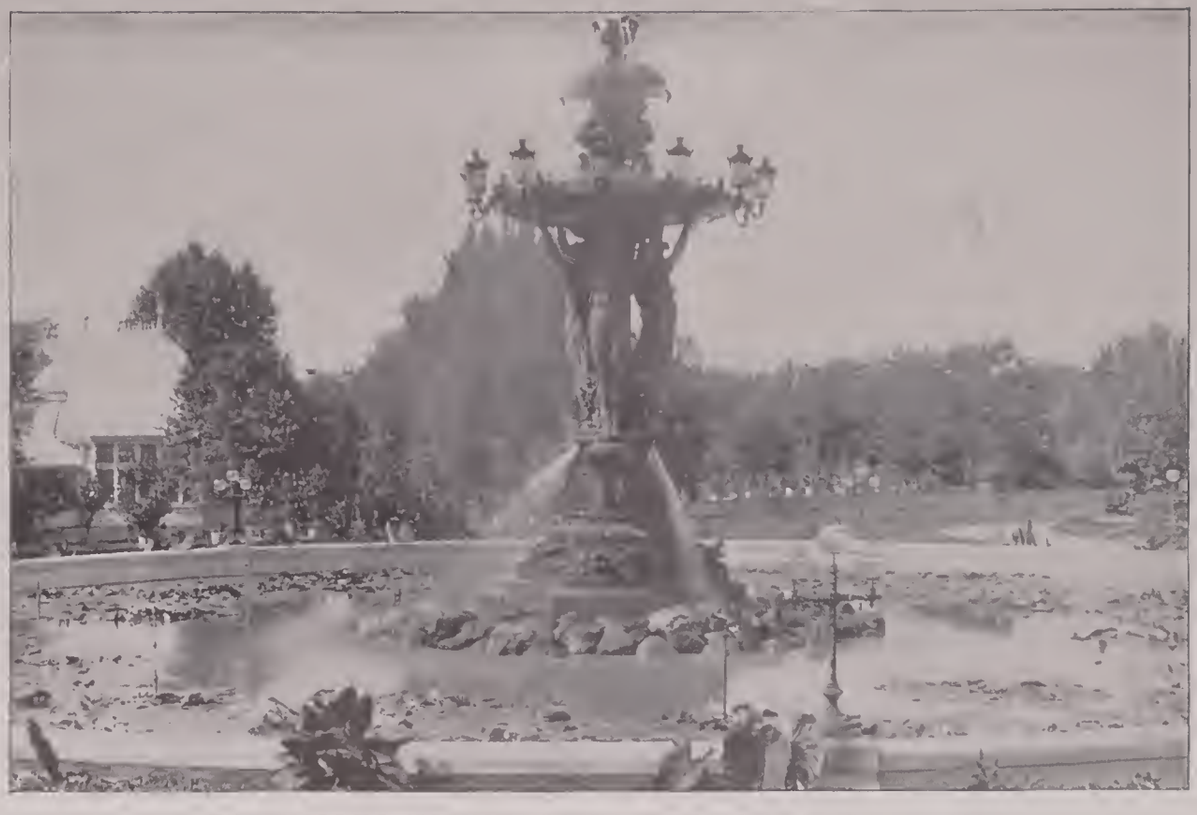
ROBERT FULTON

GARFIELD MEMORIAL

EMANCIPATION STATUE, LINCOLN PARK

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS

The statue of "Ethan Allen" is in Statuary Hall in the Capitol; "General Scott," in Scott Circle, Sixteenth and N Streets, N. W.; "Robert Fulton," in Statuary Hall in the Capitol; "Garfield" at the foot of the west side of the Capitol. The Lincoln statue of "Emancipation" is in Lincoln Park, twelve squares to the east of the Capitol, and is one of the finest in Washington. It was erected by subscriptions from colored people, and cost $17,000. It represents Lincoln extending his protecting arm over an emancipated slave, who is kneeling at his feet. The "Thomas" equestrian statue is in Thomas Circle, at Fourteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue.



BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN IN BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Botanical Gardens are directly west of the Capitol, and this artistic fountain is erected in the centre of the grounds north of the conservatories. When lighted up at night on special occasions it is very effective, surrounded with its numerous colored lamps.

NAVAL OR PEACE MONUMENT

Is at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue near the Capitol, and was erected to the memory of soldiers and sailors who fell during the Civil War.

THOMAS CIRCLE

This is one of the many fine circles and squares for which Washington is famous. In the centre stands Thomas' statue. Behind is the German Lutheran Church and a statue of Martin Luther. To the right is Vermont Avenue and to the left Fourteenth Street.

FORD'S THEATRE, WHERE LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED

Here Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, was shot by John Wilkes Booth. At that time it was the leading theatre in Washington. It is on Tenth Street between E and F Streets, N. W., and is now used by the government as offices.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WEST FROM DOME OF CAPITOL

This view embraces the business and residential section of the city, through the centre of which runs the broad and magnificent Pennsylvania Avenue. Capitol Park, in the foreground, adds to this charming view, which should be seen by every visitor to Washington.

WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON

One of the finest panoramic views of Washington is obtained from Arlington. The foliage and Potomac River make an attractive foreground. In the centre of the picture stands the Monument; on the right are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Capitol, and the new Congressional Library; on the left the new post office, "Star" newspaper office, and Raleigh Hotel.

ARLINGTON MANSION

Stands on Arlington Heights, across the Potomac from Washington. It can be reached by cars of the Mount Vernon, Alexandria, and Arlington Railway, which start from Thirteen-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The mansion and grounds were formerly the property of General Robert E. Lee, a distinguished Confederate General. During the Civil War they were confiscated by the government, and have since been used as a national cemetery, the mansion being occupied by the superintendent.

MONUMENT TO UNKNOWN DEAD, NATIONAL CEMETERY

This monument was erected over and to the memory of 2111 unidentified Union soldiers who fell during the Civil War. Their remains were gathered from the battlefields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES, NATIONAL CEMETERY

This city of the dead contains in long, unbroken rows the remains of over 16,000 soldiers who fought for the Union. Each grave has a simple headstone of marble or granite on which is engraved the name of the soldier who rests beneath.

MOUNT VERNON MANSION

Stands on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, sixteen miles from Washington, and may be reached by steamer from the foot of Seventh Street, S. W., or by electric cars from Thirteen-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Here lived and died George Washington, the "Father of his Country" and first President of the United States.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB, MOUNT VERNON

Here are buried the mortal remains of George and Martha Washington with numerous other members of the family. The present tomb was built in 1837, the remains formerly resting in the old tomb, which is near by.

SOLDIERS' HOME

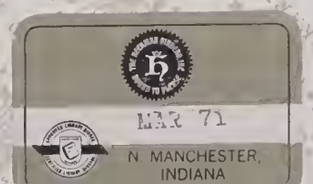
Stands in an extensive park about four miles north of the Capitol. Here reside nearly one thousand old soldiers who have done honorable service in the United States Army. It is composed of a number of buildings, the principal of which is the Scott Building, shown in the picture. There are numerous beautiful walks and drives through the grounds.

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE

About ten miles from Washington, reached by electric car, is this famous bridge, said to be the largest single stone arch in the world. The span is 220 feet and its height 57 feet. It serves as an aqueduct for the water supply of the city.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, a prominent shipping port years before Washington was settled, is about eight miles from the city. It can be reached by electric cars from Thirteen-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The church is the most interesting building. For many years George Washington worshipped here, and his pew, which remains unchanged, is pointed out to visitors.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